

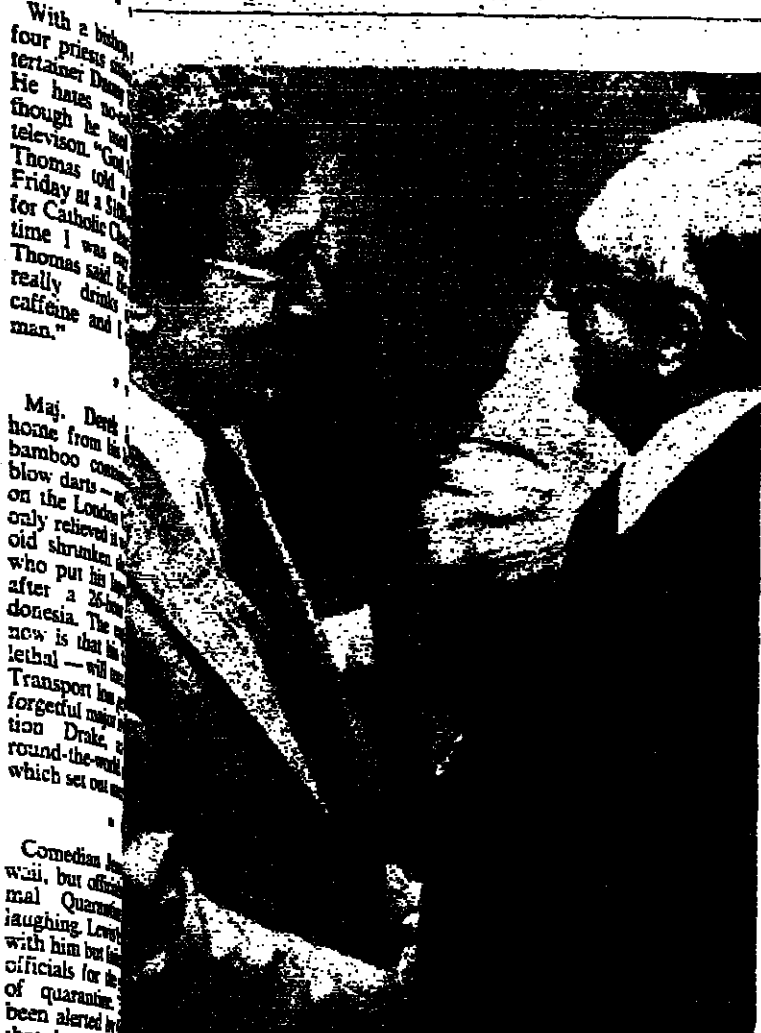
INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Ministers Conclude Talks

ATO to Accelerate Home Defense Plans

By Jonathan Kandell
BRUSSELS, May 14 (UPI) — NATO ministers in Naples on Saturday issued another strong statement condemning Iran's nuclear program, saying it was a "clear and present danger" to the West.
The statement, issued after a three-day meeting of defense and foreign ministers, said the alliance was "deeply concerned" by Iran's nuclear activities and called for a "complete halt" to the program.
The ministers also expressed satisfaction at the progress of the NATO military measures to strengthen the alliance's defense posture in the face of the Soviet threat.

Specific measures included plans to speed up the improvement of the NATO command and control system, to strengthen the alliance's nuclear capabilities, and to improve the NATO's ability to respond to a crisis in the Middle East.

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Don, May 14 (AP) — A bomb was left on a counter at a restaurant in London on Thursday, May 14, 1980. The bomb was found by a police officer and was defused. The restaurant was closed for several hours.

Korean Students Expand Protests

Troops Protect Key Buildings As Police, Demonstrators Clash

By William Chapman
SEOUL, May 14 (UPI) — Thousands of South Korean students took to the streets today in the largest anti-government demonstrations in years, and military forces moved in to protect key government buildings.

An estimated 30,000 students marched through central Seoul, shouting anti-government slogans and carrying flags. The government has said that it will not lift martial law until peace is restored.

Students began demonstrating two weeks ago but had kept most of their protests on campuses, marching out the gates sporadically to clash with riot police. But last night about 2,000 marched into the streets, and overnight careful plans were laid for the demonstrations today.

The issues originally were campus complaints about military drills, but they have escalated this week to include broad political demands. The government has said that it will not lift martial law until peace is restored.

Several hundred troops from a unit garrisoned in the capital moved into place tonight around government buildings, the first time that military forces have been deployed against the students.

Meanwhile, the civilian government again appealed for order but appeared unprepared to take any forceful action to curb the demonstrations. There were no mass arrests and the approximately 300 students seized by police by early evening were released quickly.

The cabinet met twice today under the leadership of Premier Shin Hyun Hwak, who is in charge while interim President Choi Kyu Hah is traveling in the Middle East. Despite rumors of a new government policy, the cabinet announced no new measures to deal with the unrest.

Any statements by Mr. Hua criticizing material incentives would be seen by many Chinese as an attack on the man considered the most likely candidate for the premiership by Mr. Hua.

Mr. Hua's recent speech at an army political work conference was reported last week on the front page of the People's Daily as he has recently made an unusual number of public appearances.



Anwar Sadat

Hua, Ending Silence, Assails Peking Policy

By Jay Mathews
PEKING, May 14 (UPI) — For the first time in two years, Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng has openly attacked key policies of the veteran officials now running China in an apparent attempt to recover some of his dwindling power.

Mr. Hua's attack on material incentives, a key part of the economic program being pursued by influential Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, indicates a feeling that Mr. Deng may be vulnerable at least on this issue.

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Gap With Israel 'Formidable' Sadat Ready to Reopen Talks on Palestinians

By William Claiborne
CAIRO, May 14 (UPI) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today that he would resume the suspended negotiations on Palestinian autonomy but that the gap between Israel and Egypt remained formidable.

In an extraordinary four-hour speech that marked the formation of a new Cabinet, Mr. Sadat said that he had been pressed by rejectionist Arab states to halt the autonomy talks but that he would continue them because they were, in his words, part of the Egyptian strategy.

He said that he would meet tomorrow with outgoing Premier Moustapha Khallil, adding, "We should respond to the resumption of talks after we declare our position tomorrow." Mr. Sadat abruptly suspended the talks indefinitely last week after a fruitless round of negotiations in Tel Aviv, saying that he wanted time for reflection.

In his speech today, Mr. Sadat made no direct mention of the sweeping changes in the government — announced earlier by Vice President Hosni Mubarak — in which the Egyptian president is to assume the role of premier but distribute executive responsibility to six deputy premiers chosen from the outgoing Cabinet.

As a result of the reshuffle, Mr. Khallil will leave the government and become deputy chairman of the ruling National Democratic Party, and Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, a close confidant of Mr. Sadat, will become both foreign minister and deputy premier for foreign affairs, defense services, information and production.

The streamlined Cabinet of six deputy premiers and 19 ministers, drawn from the outgoing 32-member Cabinet, is designed to give Mr. Sadat a firm grip on the government while he turns his attention from foreign policy to Egypt's continuing domestic problems.

In announcing a new economic policy, Mr. Sadat said that he would lower immediately the prices of basic commodities, including food and clothing, while increasing private sector wages by 10 percent, although he did not explain how Egypt's economy could sustain such measures. He also said that he was increasing the minimum wage and abolishing a defense tax on income.

But in his wide-ranging — some called it rambling — address, Mr. Sadat appeared to give short shrift to Egypt's economy, saying at one point, "I wanted to speak of peace and prosperity but I do not think I have time for that."

Instead, he devoted an hour and a half to a minutely detailed account of recent religious unrest in Egypt, including allegations by leaders of the country's 4 million Copts that the government has been abolishing a defense tax on income.

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The Saudi Arabia of Coal

Coal has a dirty reputation, and rightly so. Mining it kills thousands, scars landscapes and ruins waterways with acid drainage. Burning it pollutes the air, killing thousands more. No wonder that coal gave way to oil as the world's premier fuel — and no wonder that environmentalists have been wary of turning back to coal, no matter how plentiful. But now it seems clear that they, and all of us, had better take another look. Coal may be good for the world and especially good for America.

An internationally sponsored World Coal Study, just issued after 18 months of work, offers a surprisingly upbeat prognosis for expanded coal use in the next two decades. The study contends that oil now costs so much that it is possible to spend heavily to clean up coal and still come out far ahead. And it predicts that coal can compete successfully against oil in export markets. The United States could become a "Saudi Arabia of coal exporters."

This is a rosy vision. But if it is even remotely accurate, the old image of coal is clearly wrong. Coal can fill the world's energy gap for at least two decades without threatening major environmental damage.

The central message of the report — compiled by Prof. Carroll Wilson of MIT and experts from 16 countries that produce and use most of the world's coal — is that coal use must be tripled, and steam coal exports increased at least tenfold, if the world is to solve its immediate energy problems. What are the alternatives? Conservation alone cannot contribute enough. Nuclear power is meeting increasing resistance. Solar and other renewable energy sources cannot be developed and widely marketed until about the year 2000. So in the meantime, most of the added energy needed for moderate economic growth must come from coal.

That can be accomplished, the report contends, without sacrificing health, safety and environmental protection. The reason: oil is now so expensive that it is economic to clean

up coal. The cost of mining, transporting and burning coal in the United States, even after applying the strictest environmental standards, is roughly \$60 a ton; the equivalent amount of crude oil would cost about \$165. That gives coal an enormous price advantage that could be used to meet even stricter environmental standards, if necessary. And the price gap is getting bigger, not smaller.

Coal's greatest environmental threat is thought to be the "greenhouse effect" — the possibility that carbon dioxide produced by burning coal and other fossil fuels might cause catastrophic changes in global climates. On this danger, the Coal Study tempers. It notes, rightly, that there are many uncertainties as to whether such changes will occur; even if they do, coal may not make much difference. If the effects do prove serious, the report says, coal combustion can be cut back. That seems a reasonable approach — if the world is really prepared to take the necessary control steps at the time.

The export potential for coal is often overlooked, even by the American coal industry itself. The United States has by far the biggest export potential, followed by Australia and South Africa. By the year 2000, coal could become the United States' largest single source of foreign exchange — not to mention a benefit of incalculable value: greatly lessening U.S. dependence on imported oil.

The World Coal Study is more upbeat than many previous reports on the potential for coal. But its projections are not outlandish. The goals can be reached through a 5 percent annual growth in coal production, a level that has been met in recent years. The study calls for a prompt start on building the transportation and equipment needed for a large expansion in coal use. It also seeks government action to speed licensing, stabilize environmental standards and encourage investment. What a small price to pay, in both industry and government, for shattering the oil cartel's domination of world energy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Castro the Pirate

Cuba says that the Bahamian patrol boat its MiGs sank Saturday in Bahamian territorial waters was first thought to be a "pirate boat." What a flimsy excuse. There was piracy in this incident, all right, but it was entirely Cuba's. The Bahamas maintains correct relations with Havana and has kept aloof from the latest refugee crisis. Its plainly marked, easily identifiable 102-foot patrol boat had picked up two Cuban fishing boats for poaching. (A number of other Cuban boats and American boats have been similarly detained in recent years.) In daylight, the Cuban jets blew up the ship and, for good measure, machine-gunned the crew in the water. When survivors reached land, Cuban planes buzzed them and a helicopter actually landed on Bahamian soil.

The incident suggests Cuba's contempt for its law-abiding neighbors — and something more. It suggests a puzzling erraticism and instability on the part of Fidel Castro. He had the option of saying that an air squadron had gotten trigger-happy. Even while offering "sincere regrets" later, he chose to affirm

that the squadron was flying under official orders. Why would Cuba want to pick a fight with one of its quietest neighbors? At a moment when hemispheric opinion against Cuba is inflamed on the refugee issue, why would Mr. Castro conduct a raid certain to underline again the rogue quality of his regime, and certain, too, to play into the hands of those who would like to legitimize the use of force against Cuba? It is hard to answer questions like these about a Communist dictatorship without wondering whether there are not hidden strains within the regime and perhaps even between elements of the regime and its Soviet patrons.

In any event, Cuba's quickness to use force against an unoffending neighboring state, and to assume openly the role often attributed to it of being a menace to peace, does raise the temperature of the whole region. The shootout underscores the gap between Cuba's methods and purposes and those of other states in the hemisphere. Piracy is the right word.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Back to the Third Air Age

Maxie Anderson, one of the balloonists who made it across the Atlantic two years ago, has achieved another first by floating nonstop from San Francisco to eastern Canada. In doing so, he has earned respect for more than a second listing in the "Guinness Book of Records." He may be demonstrating that as far as air travel is concerned, the future could lie behind us.

Balloons and airships dominated the first air age, only to be displaced by heavier-than-air flying machines in the second air age, which began at Kitty Hawk, N.C., in 1903. But the aeronautical revolution wrought by the Wright brothers depended on cheap energy. When oil prices began to soar, the skies ceased to be quite so friendly.

The Coast Guard, for instance, has been worrying about the cost of keeping its helicopters and small jets aloft for patrol and rescue operations. What is the Coast Guard proposing instead? Blimps. The admirals calculate that an airship uses about 310 pounds of fuel an hour, compared with 1,272 pounds for a Sikorsky helicopter. There is now talk about developing a blimp three times larger than the Goodyear blimp, with a two-day range of 2,500 miles, to be operational in the early 1990s.

Every generation, it is said, has to reinvent the wheel. We like to think that Maxie Anderson is the evangel of a third air age — quieter, cleaner, cheaper and distinctly more relaxing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

China's Attitude Toward Iran

While the Chinese have welcomed United States sanctions against the Soviet Union, they have adopted a highly skeptical attitude toward President Carter's measures against Iran. In Peking's "three worlds" concept, Iran occupies an important position and the Chinese have therefore done their best to maintain the good relations already established during the reign of the shah. The Chi-

nese leadership, like most other Communist governments, seems to take no exception to the reactionary aspects of Khomeini's Islamic movement, and Iran's boycott of the Moscow Olympics and support the Afghan resistance fighters are regarded as additional favorable points. Peking is now worried that Carter's pressure could change this situation and force Tehran into Moscow's arms.

— From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 15, 1905

NEW YORK — The mystery surrounding the death of Mr. Herbert Croker was cleared on Saturday by the coroner's jury, who returned a verdict of death by a narcotic. The deceased visited several drinking places and smoked opium in a Chinese resort in Kansas City which operated fatally on his weak heart. Mr. Croker's death has developed a curious romance. Miss Jeannette Horton, of New York, comes forward to say that the night before Mr. Croker started west for the benefit of his health she and the deceased became engaged. She says that while her fiancé drank a little too much, it is a libel on his memory to say that he smoked opium. On the latter point, however, the coroner's jury received indisputable evidence.

Fifty Years Ago

May 15, 1930

WASHINGTON — Abyssinia's need of American capital and \$25 million for the construction of the projected Tafari dam was described by Addison Southard, ambassador at Addis Ababa, after a recent call on President Hoover. The awakening of the African nation, rich in natural resources, to the advantages of modern development was evidenced by the construction project on the Blue Nile scheduled to start next spring, he said. The dam would be above the great British dam at the first cataract of the Nile proper at Aswan and would provide control for flood waters over 12 instead of six months of the year. Ras Tafari is continuing with plans to be crowned despite desperate tribal opposition and revolt.



Bush: Less Spending, Growth and Waste

By George Bush

At the request of the International Herald Tribune, the major candidates for president have submitted articles outlining their positions on foreign and domestic affairs. The series, which began last week with the foreign policy statements, continues with the domestic articles.

WASHINGTON — One of the most troubling legacies of the '70s is a profound questioning of our government's motives and responsibilities. Many Americans wonder whether their government can be effective or whether it can make a positive difference in their lives. Confronted with the trip-hammer blows of rising inflation, soaring taxes, skyrocketing interest rates, sagging productivity and expanding regulation, Americans ask, "Can anyone make government work? Are the problems so big, so complex and so basic as to defy our best efforts?"

This may, in fact, be the most important issue of the 1980s. And it will not be resolved easily, nor in a year or two. Government will have to demonstrate on a sustained basis that it knows what to do and how to do it.

Sadly, Jimmy Carter has demonstrated neither. The past three years of the Carter presidency have been a triple failure of leadership, of vision and of will — with disastrous consequences at home and abroad. The Carter administration has not demonstrated the leadership that can build a national consensus or define solutions to the issues we face.

Robbed Income

Four years ago, Jimmy Carter ridiculed a Republican administration for 5 percent inflation, and promised to control inflation. Today, government-figured galloping inflation is nearly four times worse than when Mr. Carter took office and, this year alone, will rob us of nearly 20 percent of our income.

Jimmy Carter promised to solve our energy problems. Today, energy price increases must be absorbed all at once, and price hikes and spot shortages threaten our standard of living even as they try our patience and good will.

Jimmy Carter promised to rebuild our distressed cities. Today, decaying neighborhoods offer neither jobs nor safe, decent homes, and Mr. Carter wants to cut revenue sharing and other aid to cities. Jimmy Carter promised welfare reform to save money. Today, we still have welfare programs that reward unemployment, undermine families and waste billions, and Mr. Carter wants welfare reform as being too expensive.

Jimmy Carter promised health care for all at low cost. Today, Americans still are not shielded from catastrophic illness, costs continue to soar, and Mr. Carter proposes an ill-considered, budget-busting scheme that will squander still more billions of taxpayers' money.

Jimmy Carter called our tax system a disgrace, and promised to change it. Next year, the tax burden will be \$100 billion higher than the previous year; rampant inflation pushes millions of citizens into ever-higher tax brackets, productivity stagnates because investment and research and development falter, and the government still cannot balance the federal budget — except by more and more taxes.

Too Many Promises

The list goes on. The problems Jimmy Carter promised to solve have got incredibly worse. It is clear what Washington has been doing: overpromising, overspending and paying the bills by allowing inflation to generate new tax revenues. It's time to call a halt.

I propose a comprehensive economic program that will balance the federal budget by tightly controlling spending, curbing growth and eliminating waste; cut taxes to reward savings, create jobs and spur modernization, and break the back of inflation, thereby allowing moderate monetary policies and lower interest rates to follow.

I propose domestic policies to reverse the nearly 40 years of bureaucratic tinkering that has undermined the family, corroded our neighborhoods, and eroded our communities and schools. My domestic programs will return control of schools to teachers and parents; provide tuition tax credits to encourage educational choice; eliminate inequities in Social Security

CANDIDATES '80

benefits; provide affordable catastrophic health insurance; ensure the stability and strength of the Social Security system, with benefits increased to meet rising living costs; guarantee equal opportunity for all Americans and ensure that America doesn't fail to provide aid to those with special needs.

To meet our energy needs, I propose specific tax policies to increase productivity and exploration and encourage conservation. We must

safely expand the use of nuclear power in accord with the recommendations of the Kennedy Commission to end our dependence on Arab oil. We must encourage coal production and use, and begin now to develop the safe, renewable sources of energy we will need by the year 2000.

To revitalize our cities, I propose special tax credits to encourage business to locate in high unemployment areas; a special lower wage to encourage the hiring and training of the young and the unskilled; expansion of the "existing housing program" that will renovate neighborhoods instead of displacing people into sterile new and unfamiliar surroundings; a productivity-oriented tax cut to spur business growth and vitality — which will create new jobs; continuing revenue sharing and aid to mass transit; helping cities to manage their own affairs by block grants to supplement their own efforts; and a

new examination of the way federal imposed costs eat up city budgets.

We must unleash the tremendous American reserves of creativity and commitment. We can solve our problems, revitalize our economy and reduce the insidious intrusion of government into our businesses and our private lives. Our future must not be allowed to languish. Our government is floundering because Jimmy Carter lacks the vision, the perspectives, the experience to lead.

The issues of the 1980s pose fundamental challenges to all Americans, to our government, and to our way of life. A new administration — a Bush administration — can free us from Jimmy Carter's misguided and inept bungling to recapture the hope, the energy, the creativity which have characterized this nation in the past — and which will help us rebuild our future.

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The Success of France Inc.

By Hobart Rowen

PARIS — Since everything is relative, the French economy has been one of the success stories of the post-oil shock era, with a steady growth rate around 3 percent and wages keeping barely ahead of a 10 percent inflation rate.

But as the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development has suggested in its latest assessment of the French economy, the trend is shifting in 1980, and the real question is whether the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing can stick with its restrictive strategy.

For the first time, inflation — spurred as everywhere by rising oil prices — threatens to outstrip wage gains and cause a real drop in the standard of living, just at a time when a growth in the labor force is likely to boost the unemployment rate sharply.

Unruffled Barre

But the author of the French austerity strategy, Prime Minister Raymond Barre, seems totally unruffled by the potential economic and political troubles that many outsiders think lie ahead. The round and charming prime minister is sure he can stay with what is commonly known as Le Plan Barre, which gives priority to controlling inflation, stabilizing the French franc, and squeezing back the domestic budget deficit. Last year, the economy was fairly buoyant, and the international accounts showed a surplus of \$2.5 billion.

Mr. Barre has been less successful in getting the inflation rate down. Since 1976, it has been stuck in the vicinity of 10 percent a year, and

the OECD looks for the consumer price index to rise about 12.5 percent this year while economic growth slips back from 3.5 percent last year to about 1.7 percent this year.

The unemployment rate, which already had risen from 5.2 percent in 1978 to 5.9 percent last year, could go as high as 6.5 percent this year.

Reflationary Oomph

Mr. Barre, openly contemptuous of OECD data, and its analytical approach, is not about to be pushed into a stimulus program just because the statistics may not look promising. But suppose Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, up for re-election next year, wants to crank some reflationary oomph into the economy later on this fall?

Ordinarily soft-spoken, Mr. Barre raises his voice ever so slightly to authorize the only direct quotation of a long private conversation, in his elegant Maitland office. "Ever since I have been prime minister," he said, "I have been supported by the president. If he thought it necessary to change the policy, he would also have to change the man."

Privately, some French politicians are not all that happy with Mr. Barre's performance. They worry that the combination of high unemployment and high inflation is not the best basis on which to run a re-election campaign. But they admit, a bit reluctantly, that there isn't a readily available successor for Mr. Barre.

Whatever the numbers show, Mr. Barre feels that France actually is enjoying quasi-full employment. The OECD sees a big jump in the French labor force between now and 1985 that would require economic growth rates of 4.5 to 6 percent annually to absorb the additional manpower. Mr. Barre thinks this exaggerates the real scope of the problem, because many women are now coming into the labor force. He relies on an energetic effort to get French industry moved out of declining and less productive areas and into high technology.

Clearly, Mr. Barre thinks he and

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing can tough it out. A series of political scandals during the last few months does not seem to have weakened the government, despite a sense of outrage expressed in some French newspapers. On every side, there is evidence of an incredibly wealthy economy, although there remains a vast — perhaps a record — gap between rich and poor.

French industry, as in Japan, works closely with the government. And the economy, despite its medium size among the major industrial nations, is one of the world's biggest exporters.

France Inc.?

Says an American observer: "In many ways, you can consider the French government as an enormous kind of commercial enterprise promoting French products and trying to get them exported overseas. Whenever there's a really big contract brewing, they will always send a minister or some other major official out there and get him to push it." France Incorporated?

Mr. Barre and other officials are proud of the good job they have done in chopping back energy demand, perhaps the best record of any industrial country. Thus, net imports of crude oil and oil products dropped from 2.6 million barrels a day in 1973 to 2.4 million barrels a day last year. West Germany, by way of comparison, had unchanged 2.8 million barrels averages for the same period.

Mr. Barre insists that the French hope to see a strong, healthy and industrialized United States and a strong dollar. But he makes no effort to disguise unapologetic protectionist policies that caused skyrocketing U.S. interest rates followed by dramatic declines. Nor was he happy that he had to find out from reading the International Herald Tribune that the United States at one point was considering cancellation of economic sanctions against Iran. Echoing what one hears elsewhere in Europe, Mr. Barre wonders whether there is a definable American economic or strategic policy these days.

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West German Arm In Crisis of Purpose

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — It was 30 years ago that John McCloy, then the U.S. high commissioner, briefed American news correspondents about Washington's decision to push for West Germany's rearmament and military contribution to NATO.

Asked whether he thought the West Germans would go along with the idea, Mr. McCloy replied:

"Just give me a brass band and a loudspeaker truck. Let me march from Lake Constance in the south to the Kiel Canal up north, and I will have an army of a million men behind me — all eager-eyed."

Few readings of postwar public opinion here were ever quite as wrong. Few have proven to be as consistently wrong for so long. Nevertheless, five years later, in May, 1955, the Bundeswehr came into being and West Germany joined NATO.

Yes, But

It was from its inception, and remains, a "Ja-aber" (yes, but) army bearing no resemblance to those of eras past with their goose-stepping arrogance and codes of supposed obedience. For, in ultimately saying "yes" to rearmament, West Germans also said "but" only under conditions that would protect the state from the soldier while the soldier would protect the state. It was to be a "democratic" army of "citizens in uniform."

Although an admirable goal, the

historically rooted contempt inherent in it have not been resolved.

How unresolved was it, apparent in Bremen last week. There, in conjunction with the 25th anniversary of the Bundeswehr and West membership in NATO, an anti-militarist rally by about 8,000 people, protesting the trade union's support of the rearmament movement, was held in a stadium for a mass ceremony, with brass and martial pomp and circumstance.

The event, long planned, was rocked by violent demonstration in many in more than a decade. Almost a small-scale riot left 257 policemen, a dozen and about 50 demonstrators hurt.

The violence, marked by hatred, apparently was by several hundred radical who gained control of what have been a peaceful rally by about 8,000 people, protesting the trade union's support of the rearmament movement, was held in a stadium for a mass ceremony, with brass and martial pomp and circumstance.

The events in Bremen, an acerbic daylong debate in the Bundestag and by numerous questions withing political ramifications.

Warning Unheeded

The least of these is leaders, both in Bonn and city-state governments, are warning from their own forces, were totally unheeded the savagery that erupted.

The far more worrisome revolve around deserv, especially in a international tension, and attitudes toward it.

Bremen's public swearing, although unusual, was timed to coincide with anniversary of rearmament, was not the first such protest. It was the last. But what purpose do they serve? Are they merely marionettes that make the hearts of o and those who pine for a and beat faster? Or are they attempts — inchoate, ineffectual, ill-conceived, perhaps — to integrate the Bundeswehr into a democratic society? Or are they merely marionettes that make the hearts of o and those who pine for a and beat faster? Or are they attempts — inchoate, ineffectual, ill-conceived, perhaps — to integrate the Bundeswehr into a democratic society? Or are they merely marionettes that make the hearts of o and those who pine for a and beat faster? Or are they attempts — inchoate, ineffectual, ill-conceived, perhaps — to integrate the Bundeswehr into a democratic society?

All armies of democrats established for the purpose of peace, tend to self of morale and identity. People, largely because the is historically inconsistent traditional roles of armies defend the nation and real or presumed, or national power.

But West Germany's I cial crisis, it was not cre national purpose, the n being divided, but as a tinent of a multinational alliance. Membership in its raison d'être and on the crisis is exacerbated by NATO seems driven by German foreign policy space with the inconspicuous of the United States.

To complicate matters, deswehr was established by burdens that continue to it — the legacy of Germa past; the historical, within-the-state role of in society; the pacifist World War II and the Th the fears and suspicions among West Germany, and the opposition to rearmament, in within the country from quarters that now govern it. Moreover, although it new, "democratic" army fervent role in and anti society, to be an effectively force it had to be, and officers left over from the kind of healthy tradition Bundeswehr draw on, during the specter of the past? How, in a society tolerates the existence of can its career professional gratified? And how can energized to serve and do when the purpose of say, the affluent land and relative world, seems nebulous score!

One wonders whether many might now have off with a Bundeswehr cor the principles of a larger it in which defense of a land, and universal servi would be a duty manifest. Had that been the c might be no need today: martial display, and no protest against them.

But history took a course. Thus, a quarter c its establishment, deswehr, although profic fective, remains a "yes, b That was never more app in the bloody drama of the world, seems nebulous score!

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Carter Repeated Kennedy's Errors

Iran: Ignoring Lessons of Cuba

...of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the
and Johnson administrations. He wrote
for The Washington Post.

By Maxwell D. Taylor

WASHINGTON — In the aftermath of the Bay of Pigs, there has been a frequent tendency to draw parallels between it and the Bay of Pigs. The early months of the Kennedy administration, having served as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I was deeply involved in the investigation of the causes of the latter. I have been interested in sorting out the analogies and differences of the two operations. In the case of the Bay of Pigs, one is struck by certain broad similarities. Both were spectacular failures with serious political and international consequences. In both cases, the tasks undertaken were of a similar nature — for the Cuban Brigade, to effect a landing on a hostile shore, one in the Bay of Pigs, to free prisoners in the U.S. and to conduct a landing on a hostile shore, one in the Bay of Pigs, to free prisoners in the U.S. and to conduct a landing on a hostile shore.

support by aircraft other than old fighter-bombers, B-26s, which Cuban rebels rising against Fidel Castro could conceivably have obtained in the world secondhand arms market without U.S. assistance.

In the course of the operation, the president's desire to conceal the American hand behind this diaphanous veil of covertness led to serious restraints being imposed upon the military effectiveness of the limited forces available to carry out the mission.

So far as we know, at this writing, the rescue mission in Iran suffered from no similar handicap. It had the advantage of a clear channel of military command extending from the president to the secretary of defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, then to a unified task force commander, and finally to Col. Charles Beckwith, the command team commander. There was no question as to the responsibility of the military for what took place in the field.

In contrast, in the Cuban venture it was the CIA, not the Department of Defense, that was the agency responsible for the conduct of the operation using for the purpose an improvised command and communication system that invited the trouble that promptly arose in exercising control. The role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was that of advisers on the sidelines, offering comments from time to time on selected aspects of the operation but never formulating an integrated evaluation of the overall merit of the plan and its probability of success.

Lack of Foresight

This matter of the probability of success as perceived by the leaders of these two operations is an interesting aspect to explore. In their minds, what was meant by success and what were their expectations of achieving it?

In discussing after the fact with Kennedy's principal advisers, I was struck by the fuzziness of their concept of what the Cuban expedition was supposed to accomplish. All agreed that the initial purpose was to establish a beachhead in the Bay of Pigs, but then what? There was a vague hope among most that a successful landing might trigger a popular uprising resulting in the eventual overthrow of Castro.

But if such were not the case, there was never a clear plan as to how to proceed. Kennedy and a few of his advisers had understood that, if threatened by defeat, the brigade would exercise the so-called guerrilla option, i.e., a breakout to the nearby swamps and hills in guerrilla bands to join the anti-Castro dissidents believed to be in the region.

Unhappily, the brigade apparently had heard nothing of this option — certainly it had

received no training in its execution. So when the Cuban exiles ran out of ammunition, they retreated to the beaches hoping for rescue craft that, never having been included in the plan, never came to their aid. In the meantime, whatever confidence Kennedy had initially in success had vanished by the end of the first day of combat.

It is difficult to make a parallel analysis of the state of mind of President Carter and his colleagues. One handicap is that, while asserting their belief prior to the operation that its chance of success was "good," "excellent" or "militarily feasible," they have never defined what they mean by success.

Terms of Success

Obviously, complete success would have been the freeing of all the hostages and their safe return home with few or no casualties. But success is seldom if ever complete. After U.S. Marines made an assault on a Cambodian island in 1975 to free the crew of the Mayaguez, the United States appeared to feel a success had been scored although the Marines lost more men in connection with the operation than the number of American captives rescued.

So in the Iranian affair, I imagine that most citizens and probably most government officials would have been satisfied if the commandos had rescued most of the hostages pretty much regardless of the military losses suffered.

If the latter were the standard set, we would still be unable to understand the confidence of our senior officials in achieving such success in an enterprise deemed impossible only a few months before. Our inability may stem from our lack of knowledge of the plan for the operation beyond Desert I, where the mission aborted, and of the undisclosed assets ("friendly," motor vehicles, informers, air support, etc.) that are rumored to have been available to help the commandos on their way to Tehran.

Although it would seem that the going would get harder as they approached their destination, where final success would be decided, our senior authorities state that the participants were highly confident of the outcome of the assault on the embassy and the evacuation of the hostages. They add that the first leg, the 500-mile helicopter flight to Desert I, was considered the most hazardous part of the whole job.

At this point, I must confess myself baffled in trying to understand official confidence in the outcome of this operation. Their greatest concern, we are told, was over a 500-mile helicopter flight from any likely armed enemy rather than over the high probability of a bloody hand-to-hand combat in the darkness of the embassy



The body of a U.S. commando lies in front of burned-out aircraft following the aborted hostage rescue mission in Iran.

compounded in the heart of a hostile city, with our hostages uninformed of what was taking place.

Yet for all its importance, only seven helicopters were initially considered necessary for the 500-mile flight, an eighth having been added as a second thought. Yet these same authorities presumably made the concurrent decision that, if the number of available helicopters ever dropped below six, the mission would be aborted.

Misplaced Confidence

I find it extremely hard to understand confidence in any plan so fragile that the loss of one or two helicopters would be certain to cause it to fail. It is equally difficult to understand embarking on an enterprise of such world consequence with such a thin margin of safety.

We have heard much about the use of fail-safe devices to reduce the risks of the operation. No such device was available in the case of the Bay of Pigs.

Although Kennedy had always been uneasy about the whole business and had set back the

date of the landing twice, he never sought to turn back the brigade once it was headed toward Cuban soil. As a matter of fact, because of the precarious state of the communications, I am not sure that a cancellation would have been possible.

The fail-safe procedure used in Iran has much to recommend it, particularly in an operation so clearly divided into distinct phases, all of which had to succeed in sequence to obtain mission success. However, it also raises the question of the possible effect on leaders when escape hatches are so readily accessible. In the course of history, the successful commander has often been the kind of man who deliberately burns his bridges behind him to prevent thought of anything but victory.

One would hope that at a proper time Carter would conduct a post-mortem review of the rescue mission as Kennedy did of the Bay of Pigs.

On the latter occasion, the president assembled in the White House all the senior participants, had them briefed on the report of the Cuba Study Group and then conducted a frank

discussion of errors made and lessons learned. The criticism of individuals and agencies was often sharp but evoked no excuses or signs of resentment from delinquent officials.

As Kennedy said with some relief as they left, "At least nobody got mad." The disaster of the Bay of Pigs was bitter medicine for the young Kennedy team, but the bond formed by shared adversity contributed in some measure to their later success in the Cuba missile crisis.

It would be more difficult for Carter in an election year to conduct such a private, in-house self-examination. If he did so, I suspect that the major lesson taught by the failure of the rescue mission would be essentially the same as in the Bay of Pigs.

In both cases, the decision to act was not accompanied by a determination to succeed, followed by an allocation of resources more than enough to assure success. In both cases, our government tried to do too much with too little and with insufficient regard for the eternal verities of Murphy's Law — if anything can go wrong, it will.

Marxist Mozambique Turns to West to Boost Economy

By Jay Ross

But West is not the only source of aid. Mozambique (WF) — Firmly nationalized since the Soviet Union since its independence five years ago, Mozambique is now turning to the West to boost its economy. The crisis caused by "private enterprise has an impact" as the role to play in Mozambique's development. NATO senior government officials have made it clear that they are not interested in helping Mozambique. Interviews since then that the country is apace with the Soviet Union. The crisis caused by "private enterprise has an impact" as the role to play in Mozambique's development. NATO senior government officials have made it clear that they are not interested in helping Mozambique. Interviews since then that the country is apace with the Soviet Union.

is reported to have warned Mugabe on several occasions not to follow Mozambique's post-independence economic policies.

While Mozambique did not force out whites after independence from Portugal, nationalization of health and legal services, changes in the educational system and discouraging of private ownership caused panic among 250,000 whites. Today there are fewer than 15,000 Portuguese in Mozambique.

The Portuguese took with them not only their badly needed skills but also vehicles and spare parts. Farms and factories were abandoned or sabotaged. Public transport remains virtually nonexistent.

Mozambique's economic target for 1980 is simply to return industrial and agricultural output to pre-independence levels, which in turn were lower than levels of the early 1970s, before fighting had peaked in the 10-year war for independence.

Output fell by an average of 30 to 50 percent during the first two years of independence. The trade deficit rose to \$200 million and annual per capita income dropped from about \$320 to less than \$200.

Then came the Rhodesian war, which was estimated to have cost Mozambique \$550 million during the last five years, or more than its annual budget. A quarter of the \$470-million budget had to be devoted to defense.

Now, Machel has launched an offensive to eliminate some of the worst economic ills.

He criticized "inefficiency, stupidity, rudeness and petty corruption" during a two-month tour of state-run businesses, factories and ports. His assessment opened the way for critical reviews by lower officials.

An important theme in Machel's exhortation was that "the state cannot disperse its forces on managing small businesses." He cited poor distribution at "people's shops" that the government was forced to run after the Portuguese owners fled.

"The state is going to create conditions to help private traders, farmers and manufacturers operate," he said. "The state should not sell the matches."

Significantly, the policy of the ruling Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) has been to create a "non-racial, rather than a multiracial" state, according to Aquino Braganca, a close Machel associate.

"We don't think there is any need for balancing [races] because we don't consider the races antagonistic," said another official in Maputo.

The Cabinet includes 10 blacks, 8 whites and a person of mixed race. The minister for security, Jacinto Veloso, is white. Marcelino dos Santos, No. 2 to Machel in Frelimo, is of mixed race. Two black ministers are married to white South Africans.

Mostly Black

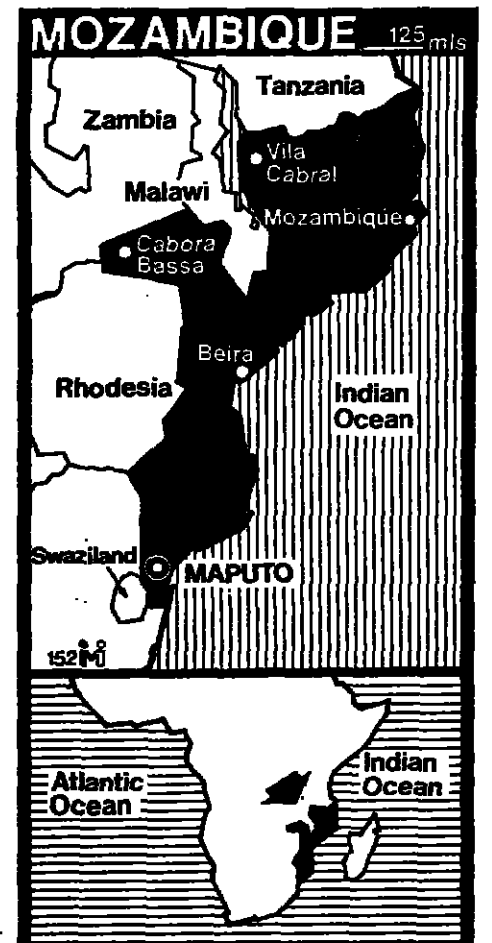
The country's estimated 12 million population is 98 percent black.

Still, Machel's initial economic policies created the shortage of trained manpower that is one of Mozambique's most serious problems.

For example, Subhaschandra Bhatt, deputy director of ports and railroads, said that rail and sea transport is operating at 50 percent of capacity. The number of skilled workers had shrunk from 7,500 to 600 before independence.

Against this background, the opening to the West is seen by some observers as a part of the Mozambique's efforts "to find their own way" toward Socialism. But it comes at a particularly delicate time for Soviet relations in southern Africa, when the nations are shifting from war to peace.

The Russians have an advantage in wartime since they are willing to provide arms to liber-



action movements. In peacetime, however, the West has the technology and money that Africa

Cabaco insisted in an interview that no basic changes were under way and that the Socialist countries remained Mozambique's natural allies. Machel has said that he merely wants to diversify his country's East-West relations without endangering the links to the Soviet Union.

Cynics here say that Machel previously had sought better relations with the West and especially the lifting of the U.S. ban on aid to Mozambique. In this view, the end of the Rhodesian conflict makes such efforts more realistic.

U.S. Ambassador Willard de Fries, who has served here for four years, notes that he now sees Machel frequently, in contrast with the time when he had little access to government officials.

The major problem for the United States is that Mozambique lined up solidly with the Soviet Union at the United Nations in January over U.S. efforts to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Aside from Marxism, the U.S. Congress has kept Mozambique from receiving aid in the past because it harbored Mugabe's guerrillas and because of its human rights record.

The first issue has disappeared, and many diplomats say that Machel, who recently released several thousand political prisoners, has a better human rights record than many other African leaders whose countries receive aid.

In the mid-1970s, U.S. officials feared that Mozambique might follow Angola and Ethiopia by inviting in large numbers of Cuban and Soviet advisers.

But the U.S. Embassy estimates that there were 450 Soviet and East European troops and 250 Cuban soldiers in Mozambique as of January, compared with a total of about 1,000 in 1978. Estimates of civilian personnel are about the same as in 1978 — about 1,150, one-third of them Cubans.

Cabaco insisted that the Communist "guests" do not exert undue influence on Machel's government, and he added, "We would welcome 500 Americans running around the country."

Poor, Arid Cape Verde Tries a Balancing Act

By Robert Powell

PRAIA, Cape Verde (Reuters) — For Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira, his strategically situated island nation is "a crossroads between peoples and continents."

The 10-island archipelago off the coast of West Africa lies at the center of air and shipping routes linking the four continents surrounding the Atlantic Ocean.

Since achieving independence from Portugal in 1975, Cape Verde has played a delicate balancing act between East and West, attracting aid from both, but falling under the sway of neither. At the international airport on the island of Sal, South African Airways jets are as common a sight as Cuban troop transports bound for Angola.

The airport and the deep water port of Mindelo on the island of Sao Vicente are attractive prizes for the world's superpowers but Pereira recently reiterated that Cape Verde would not allow foreign bases on its territory.

This has not stopped the Marxist government from receiving Soviet and Cuban aid to train and equip its 3,000 to 4,000-man army.

Guerrilla Fighters

Links between Cape Verde's armed forces and the Communist countries go back to the time when many of the country's present leaders were fighting the Portuguese as guerrillas in Cape Verde's sister republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Both countries are ruled by the same African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), to which the Soviet Union gave vital arms and training during the struggle.

No fighting took place in Cape Verde itself,

but the military experience of top leaders such as Premier Pedro Pires and Defense Minister Silvino da Luz has led the government to maintain an army that bears little resemblance to Cape Verde's external defense needs. The country's navy consists of two patrol boats and it has no air force.

Although the Soviet Union provides the armed forces with everything from Kalashnikov rifles to police cars, Cape Verde now has Portuguese as well as Cuban military instructors.

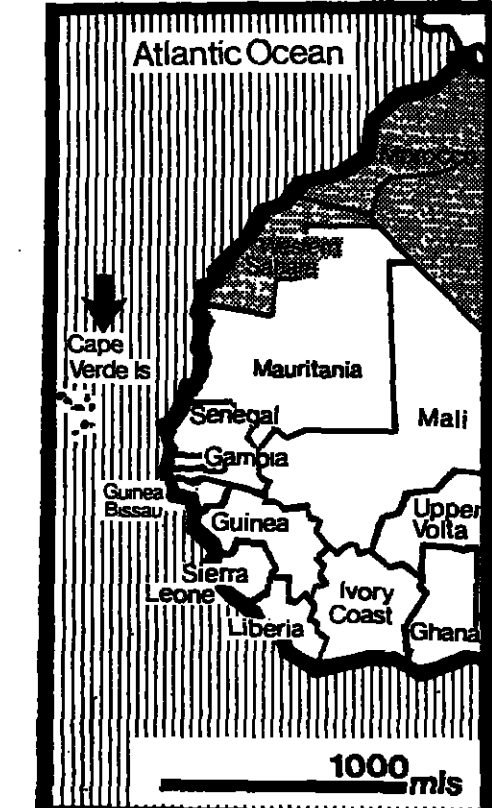
Any temptation for Cape Verde's government to align itself with the Soviet bloc is tempered by the country's economic dependence on the West.

The islands' precarious agricultural economy has been shattered by a 12-year drought that has turned Cape Verde into an offshore extension of the Sahara Desert. The population of 300,000 only survives through remittances from emigrants working abroad and food donations from the United States and the European Economic Community.

Since time immemorial, the grinding poverty of the islands has forced Cape Verdeans to seek work overseas and today there are more of them living in the United States than in the archipelago itself.

Together with large migrant communities in Portugal, the Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium, Italy and Senegal, they sent home \$40 million last year, a sum which nearly equals Cape Verde's gross national product, estimated by the world bank at \$50 million in 1979.

The West has also been active in promoting Cape Verde's economic development. Belgium, West Germany and the United States are financing important agricultural projects and



Portugal, which last month signed a fishing agreement with Cape Verde, is building a shipyard and developing the fishing industry.

The Portuguese are also helping to modernize facilities at the Sal airport and to establish a center there to control air traffic over the mid-Atlantic. The Soviet Union, which hitherto has mainly supplied military aid to Cape Verde, has offered to build a new harbor on Sal.

Seeking a Toehold

Embassies, consulates and international missions have mushroomed, all seeking a toehold of influence on the arid mountainous islands. The two most recent diplomatic arrivals are Brazil and Senegal, both countries with large Cape Verde immigrant populations.

The Senegalese ambassador said his country was concerned by Portugal's continued domination of trade in consumer goods with Cape Verde. Senegal would like the islands to become a market for its own industrial sector and integrate Cape Verde more into the mainstream of West African affairs.

Since independence, Cape Verde has declared its aim of achieving political union with Guinea-Bissau on the mainland. The project has so far remained largely on paper but progress toward integration is expected to be outlined in a national development plan now being drawn up.

Union with Guinea-Bissau is the main point of disagreement between the ruling PAIGC and a clandestine opposition movement, the Independent Democratic Union of Cape Verde (UCID).

UCID sees the proposed union as a ploy to extend Soviet influence. But, by its own admission, it exists as an organization only among emigrant communities overseas and presents no immediate threat to the government at home.

Cape Verde is a one-party state which has not had an election since independence and the PAIGC is still in the process of drawing up a constitution.

According to diplomatic sources, there are no political prisoners in Cape Verde and some elements within the party would like to see an early election, with a legalized opposition allowed to participate. The opposition admits the government is stable and says any impetus for change must come from within the PAIGC.

The only upheaval within the group since independence was when three members of the government resigned last year and were expelled from the party as Trotskyites.



President Samora Machel

Opera in Paris

'Carmen' Comes Home in Triumph

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 14 (IHT) — "Carmen" is back on the stage in Paris, not for very long, to be sure, and under somewhat strange auspices, but memorable for some of the most exciting singing that has been heard inside the venerable Salle Favart — the erstwhile Opera Comique — for a long time.

It is a bizarre gap in Paris' operatic renaissance of recent years that Bizet's masterpiece, the most popular of French operas, has been out of the local repertoire for more than a decade. Starting with its world premiere in 1875, it was given 2,942 performances in the Opera Comique, the last one being in 1959 when the Paris Opera, then busily plundering the Comique's repertoire for its own fun and profit, took it over. Transformed into wide-screen grand opera, "Carmen" had another 351 performances at the Palais Garnier before disappearing in 1970.

One of Rolf Liebermann's projects when he took over the Paris Opera was to bring back "Carmen" in its opera comique form, with the original spoken dialogue, and in the Salle Favart, its original home. This plan was boiled down to four "exceptional" performances in the production borrowed from the Edinburgh Festival, which theoretically was to have included the London Symphony Orchestra and Claudio Abbado as conductor.

But there will be English wine on the table at the Elysee Palace before an English orchestra plays "Carmen" at the Opera Comique, so instead of the LSO and Abbado, the Edinburgh production was joined by the Paris Opera's own orchestra

and chorus under the veteran French conductor Pierre Dervaux. But the cast, partly taken over from Edinburgh, is a starry one, headed by Teresa Berganza in the title part, Placido Domingo as Don Jose, Katia Ricciarelli as Micaela and Ruggero Raimondi as Escamillo. And the musical version used here is based on Fritz Oeser's recent critical edition, with the spoken recitatives replacing Ernest Guiraud's well-known orchestrated ones, and with an orchestration in general more refined and original than the one familiar from years of repertoire performances.

Piero Faggoni's richly detailed production begins, like Merimee's novel, with Jose in prison, and the prelude of each act shows Jose recalling scenes of his tragic encounter with Carmen. Ezio Frigerio's basically single set represents both the interior of the prison and, with the introduction of various scenic elements and evocative and convincing costumes, the locale of each ensuing scene — although not too effectively in the case of the mountains of Act III.

Faggoni's staging was thoroughly thought out without giving the impression of being overdirected, and although there was a tendency at times to say things twice, there was a compensating sharpness of definition in the secondary roles.

Berganza's Carmen

Berganza was rightly the star of the show, with an interpretation defined by her lean and agile mezzo soprano, completely eschewing heavy chest-voice dramatics, and by a playful, witty, quicksilver stage personality. There is no such thing

as a definitive Carmen, but Berganza's is a highly individual and fascinating one — the latest in a line of great Spanish interpreters of the role.

Domingo was a passionate, naive and full-voiced Jose, believable in both love and jealousy. Raimondi — like Pinza before him best-known as a noble Verdian basso — was a powerful Escamillo, at home in the role's killing vocal range and exuberant in his portrayal of the torero's immense self-satisfaction. The cheers for his famous entrance aria stopped the show dead for several minutes. Ricciarelli, much bigger-voiced than the traditional Micaela, produced some exquisite vocalism but did not seem quite sure whether to present her character as a timid country girl or as a more assertive one, vocally or dramatically.

In the spoken dialogue, this quartet was understandably less at home than their French colleagues who made up the rest of the cast, but the Italian pair (Raimondi and Ricciarelli) did rather better at it than the Spanish mezzo and tenor.

Home Team

Daniele Perriers and Jane Berbie as Frasquita and Mercedes, Michel Philippe and Michel Senechal as the pair of smugglers, Jean Laine as Zuniga and Yves Bisson as Morales, all did honor to the home team and supplied the idiomatic touch. It is perhaps the first time that the marvelous Act II quintet has come off with every word clearly audible, and that at top speed.

The Opera's orchestra performed handsomely — notably in the chamber-music passages that accompany some of the spoken lines — and Dervaux brought a gratifying amount of subtlety to his task, although there were periods of noisy, charge-ahead direction and the chorus was not always there when needed at Monday's performance.

Tomorrow's performance is being telecast direct (on French Antenne 2), and at the final performance on Sunday afternoon the role of Don Jose will be taken over by the French tenor Alain Vanzo. A final note is that Bernard Lefort, who takes over at the helm of the Opera in the fall, is planning a new production of "Carmen" for the 1981-82 season, with 40 performances in the Palais des Sports — so "Carmen" will not be away for so long this time.

Don't miss

FOCUS ON MEXICO

a Special Report in the International Herald Tribune
Friday, May 16



Daniele Perriers as Frasquita, Teresa Berganza as Carmen and Jane Berbie as Mercedes in the card scene of the third act in the Paris Opera's production of "Carmen" at the Salle Favart.

Theater in London

Two 1925 High-Society Comedies Show Their Age

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, May 14 (IHT) — Two high society country-house comedies, both premiered in London in 1925, are now in new productions at the Lyric Theatre Hammersmith and at the Chichester Festival Theatre.

The one at Hammersmith, Noel Coward's "Hay Fever," is directed by Michael Blakemore, who did a definitive production of Coward's "Design for Living" at the Phoenix a few years ago. Here, however, he has been so careful to avoid any mockery of Coward's original intentions, so determined that this should emerge as a real comedy about characters and not a farce about caricatures that he has somehow allowed the fun to slip away too.

The play is based on Coward's own experiences as a guest at the New York home of the actress Laurette Taylor, whose family was given to organizing elaborate party games and then disappearing, leaving their guests to their own increasingly nervous devices. The actress in the play, Judith Bliss, does not need to be the gorgon Edith Evans made of her in Coward's own last production, but she does need to be a little less subdued than Constance Cummings is here.

Among the men, both Moray Watson as the hapless Greatheart and John Le Mesurier as the father have got the balance between normality and manic eccentricity about right, but the rest of the cast (with the one exception of Mary Griffiths' wonderfully boot-faced maid) appear to think they are in O'Neill rather than Coward and the result is an odd lack of laughter on certain key lines ("It's so bad for your skin to leave things lying about on it") not just at the final preview I attended but also, as I checked, at later performances.

Were Blakemore a less gifted director, the overall reaction would be worthy but dull. As it is, there are some hugely inventive touches including a front door which symbolically slams in the face of each new

arrival but still fails to dispel an odd atmosphere of gloom. Polly Adams is a tougher, darker and angrier Myra than usual, but in the past, for "Hay Fever" to work, either the guests or the hosts have got to emerge as the final victors. Here it's an evenly matched battle for normality between the two sides and the result is an aimless draw.

At Chichester, the 1980 season is opened by Patrick La's production of "The Last of Mrs. Cheyne" by Frederick Lonsdale. We see a lot less of Lonsdale nowadays than we see of Coward, Pinero or Wilde, to choose the playwrights he most, if vaguely, resembled, and for one very good reason. Lonsdale wrote for actors rather than audiences but seldom bothered to furnish them with much of a play.

"Mrs. Cheyne" is in fact a patchwork, made up of bits of "Raffles" and not a lot else.

Apart from the fact that the play is a catastrophic choice for the open stage, it is also a disaster area for modern actors who tend to rattle around in it like peas in a vast empty trunk.

Conceivably Maggie Smith might have made this work, given some leftover Cecil Beaton sets and costumes and a director with some knowledge of what is meant by style and character; what we have at Chichester is Joan Collins and a number of male escorts giving understudy imitations of Ian Carmichael, and it is not nearly enough.

Nor is it altogether wise of the Chichester program to print photographs of the original production. (I have an interest to declare here, in that my grandmother Gladys Cooper was the original Cheyne, for which reason I propose to say nothing more about Miss Collins.) But what does concern me, looking at these pictures, is that at least one crucial male member of the cast (Christopher Gable) has for some curious reason been cast 20 or 30 years younger than was originally intended by Lonsdale, thereby drastically

altering the balance of the play for no recognizable benefit.

There are other problems, too: Dilling needs to be a figure of considerable stardom and arrogance and eccentricity if the play is to hold together particularly in the second act. It is no fault of Simon Williams, an accomplished light comedian, that he is not his father Hugh, but what is needed here is a near-equivalent to the late Mr. Williams, a figure from an altogether different generation, at least in terms of stage manner.

For "Mrs. Cheyne," Chichester (the nearest theatrical equivalent to a country house party we have) ought to be an ideal setting for this kind of period charade and there are a couple of people in the company of 14 who have got it right. Espeth March is superb as the old dowager in danger of losing her pearls, and Benjamin Whitrow does a great last scene as the crooked butler. The rest of the evening is like watching a talented troupe of Hungarian midgets attempting "King Lear."

Music

Pearl Bailey's Oldies

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 14 (IHT) — The talk of the Talk of the Town the other night, as it will be nightly, for the next month, was an undergraduate at Georgetown University, who will enter her junior year come September — at the tender age of 62.

She is, of course, Pearl Bailey, doing what has come naturally to her ever since she won an amateur dancing contest at the old Pearl Theater on Philadelphia's Ridge Avenue back in the early '30s. Quite a lot has come naturally to Pearl: singing, dancing, acting and, always treasurably, ad-libbing. Veteran Bailey watchers waited, last night, to see where the famous kind cut of all would fall. It came when she was recalling her beginning at the Pearl Theater. A voice from the audience was heard in defense of Philadelphia, and there we had it: "Don't you try ad-libbing with me. I'll destroy you!"

There were many other ad-libs directed at the audience individually and collectively, at the lighting man, the pianist, and the backing band. There was a bit of dancing, too — shimmying, trucking and a suggestion of

Charleston — proving that a heart attack or two needn't dampen one's impulses to the light fantastic, even in a senescentarian.

But the Pearl Bailey who dominates this show, and right from the beginning, is the singer, knowingly, skillfully and resourcefully backed by the house band — and some rhythm fingers — under the direction of her husband, virtuoso drummer Louis Bellson, whom she married here in Canton Hall, 28 years ago. The rich contralto is in fine shape, if lower pitched than ever, responsive from growl to belt to whisper, and reminding older listeners of Pearl's Mae's childhood idol, Ethel Waters. Best were the golden oldies, some of them, notably Ray Hubbard's "Poor Butterfly" (1916) very old indeed.

Best of the best was Eubie Blake's "Memories of You," introduced by Ethel Waters in "Blackbirds of 1930." Al Jolson used it to send up Ethel Waters (or seemed to), and Judy Garland used it to send up Jolson (or seemed to). Pearl's Mae reminded us of what a lovely song it is. And of what a good singer she can be when she puts her voice and mind to it.

Publishing

A Magazine for Merc — And Walter Mitty

By Molly Ivins

BOULDER, Colo. (NYT) — Robert Brown screeches around town in his red, four-wheel drive Blazer, curses the "bleeding-heart liberals," fires exotic weapons at the rifle range and, most of all, puts out a magazine that has outraged liberals.

The magazine, Soldier of Fortune, bills itself as "the journal of professional adventures." It contains a lot of adventure stories in the old style of True and Argosy and some solid information about

guns, knives and fighting techniques. But what's causing rage is the magazine's classic section, which many people see as information central for many soldiers.

"Former," said a "wants action high-risk dirt" Expert, "small arms, automatics, covert operations, protection, Travel anywhere."

Daniel Gearhart, the veteran who was executed in a canyon in Angola in July, 1971, his job by placing an ad in Fortune. According to him, who covered the recent war in Laos, the majority of the 40 American mercenaries fighting the white minority group found their way there the same way.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder, who has asked the Justice Dept. to investigate the magazine's violations of the federal law that prohibits recruiting mercenaries or serving as one. But Brown, that he has been investigating, and that if he were now, "I'd be in the slams, now." He maintains that ads from people who say looking for dangerous work do not constitute recruiting.

He returned recently from his many trips to Rhodesia and years and announced, plump, that he had finally into a firefight. After coming with his attorney on the 14 serving as a mercenary, the ing description of the incident agreed upon: Brown was in uniform, pay nor employ of Rhodesia flag. As a journey went out with a combat unit himself under attack and

Brown does enjoy play roles. He's always post-artesians and guns, sp. baboo and using language would blister the paint off a house — but it's not all a was a good Golden Globe. He was in the Special Forces Training, he went into the Reserves and retired as a lieutenant. He is considered shot and says he is mean when angry.

Master's Degree

He also has a master's degree in political science from the University of Colorado and he has King's English, nicely. His mother who harness him — is a Texan — your picture in the paper a stupid green bean." He said to him, after he had spent time especially menacing in a Texas bar — and a daughter of his is proud. His friends say he has a sense of decency that would make those who look upon him as a Robert Miller, a lawyer, years, said: "Regardless of stinking politics, he is 100 percent honest. He has principal whether you think they're good or indifferent, he never them."

Brown is an anti-Communist believes that the United States is in Vietnam and that minorities in South Africa are capable of governing. He is not a racist. Soldier of Fortune down ads from the Klan, the American Nazi Party, other racist groups, and printed an admiring portrait of the late Albert J. Jr., a distinguished black soldier.

Brown says he is pro-life humanitarian work that he does as a member of the Parachute Rescue Service and has a commendation for his role in the rescue of a downed pilot. He is a member of the National Rifle Association and has been in the military since 1962. He is a member of the National Rifle Association and has been in the military since 1962. He is a member of the National Rifle Association and has been in the military since 1962.

Brown, 47 years old, was a Marine, and had what he described as a "Midwestern charm." He was a member of the University of Colorado and had a degree in political science. He was a member of the National Rifle Association and has been in the military since 1962.

He has been involved in strange escapades, including an abortive coup in the Dominican Republic some years back. For a while, he says, he and some other men were in the Central Intelligence Agency in the area. Brown explains that he is not against the intelligence, he merely objects to its policy.

According to Brown, the mentality is not a matter of a chaotic urge to kill, but a wanting to prove oneself over. The men who read a Soldier of Fortune seem to have particular curiosity, a need to know how they will react in a particular situation. Brown cannot explain why.

Brown also said that of Fortune's 33,500 subscribers, 10,000 are in the military and the majority are just Walter Mitty.

DEATH NOTICE
JEANNE VAIL HOLM
Died March 20, 1980.
Buried in the
Catholic Cemetery, St. Louis.
Funeral services will be held at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, May 14, 1980, at the St. Louis Cathedral.
Dr. Charles H. Holman
Husband
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas G. Holman
Daughter & Son-in-Law



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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Met Ups Bid for Liggett

NEW YORK, May 14 (Reuters) — Grand Metropolitan Ltd. of Britain is raising its offer for the common stock of Liggett to \$69 a share, up from \$50, topping a \$65 share offer by Standard Brands for up to 45 percent of Liggett's stock.

Met also said it was raising its offer for Liggett's \$5.25 cumulative preference stock to \$158.62, or for Liggett's 7 percent preferred stock to \$70.

Met had previously offered \$114.94 per \$5.25 preference share, but it had to be paid to all Liggett shareholders tendering it regardless of whether their securities had already been tendered. Grand Met said its offer would expire at midnight May 29 unless extended. It said Liggett securities accepted for payment, at any time after June 11.

Grand Met said it is withdrawing its offer for Liggett Group Inc. because of the increased offer by Grand Metropolitan Ltd. Standard Brands, the major shareholder and chief executive officer of Liggett, said he was not sure if he would accept the offer of a fine American company.

Rep. Patten Wins License From Aerospace

WASHINGTON, May 14 (Reuters) — Indonesia's state-owned P.T. Nurtanio has asked the U.S. State Dept. to issue a license for P.T. Nurtanio to investigate the company has signed an agreement with France's Aerospatiale to build the SA 330 Puma and SA 332 Super Puma helicopters under license from Aerospatiale. B.J. Habibie of P.T. Nurtanio said that he has agreed to the agreement, the company will also get the license to produce the SA 330 Puma and the SA 332 Super Puma.

He said he has 2 airplanes and the 80-105 helicopter.

He said he has 40 Indonesian technicians will train in France, while Aerospatiale will send 10 technicians to Indonesia to help in the project, he added.

Rep. Patten Wins License From Aerospace

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP-DJ) — Italian industrialist Carlo Pesenti has taken control of the company, acquiring an additional 9.8 percent of shares from Istituto Finanziario Industriale, the holding company of Fiat, reliable sources reported today. They said the operation was a friendly takeover of the company, which had been in the hands of a group of investors.

It is reported that it sold 393,000 Italobond shares to an unnamed party at a price of \$71.25 a share for a total of \$28 million. Italobond was serving as a manager at \$60 yesterday, nearly \$12 lower than the price paid for the shares.

He said he has 2 airplanes and the 80-105 helicopter.

He said he has 40 Indonesian technicians will train in France, while Aerospatiale will send 10 technicians to Indonesia to help in the project, he added.

to Build Videodisc Players

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP-DJ) — N.V. Philips of the Netherlands announced today that Sanyo Electric of Osaka, Japan, has signed a licensing agreement to manufacture and sell videodisc players according to specifications developed by Philips and MCA of the United States.

The agreement is being marketed under the Magnavision brand in 16 major markets in the United States by Magnavox Consumer Electronics, a subsidiary of the North American Philips Corp.

C Says London Trader Faces Ban in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (Reuters) — Alan J. Ridge and Co. Ltd., a London commodity trader, stands to be barred from trading on U.S. commodity markets for allegedly refusing to provide information on its U.S. futures trading, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission said.

CFTC charges that Ridge refused to provide requested information relating to the disposition of office acquired through trading in July, 1979, and to the December, 1979, contracts on the New York coffee, sugar and cocoa markets.

He also has been charged with trading in 30 days unless a copy of the contract is filed with the CFTC.

to Offer U.S. Telex Service

NEW YORK, May 14 (Reuters) — International Telephone & Telegraph (ITT) announced today that it is starting to offer a new U.S. telex service, which it said would be a direct competitor to Western Union's U.S. telex service.

ITT said the new service, TIT, said, "InterText" and is lower-priced than Western Union's service. In addition, TIT said InterText "offers users greater ease of use, reliability and a broader range of equipment options than Western Union's service."

ITT said that initially InterText will be available in the Boston, Chicago, New York, Houston, Texas, and Los Angeles metropolitan areas; by the end of the year, it will be available in 26 metropolitan areas, including "more than 90 percent of the nation's business community."

Hints at End to Direct Credit Control

WASHINGTON, May 14 (Reuters) — Federal Reserve officials hinted today that they may be ready to end direct credit control, a policy that has been in effect since 1963.

The hint came in a statement by a senior Fed official, who said that the Fed was "re-examining" the policy and that it was "possible" that it would be ended.

Volcker Says Fed's Targets Allow Growth

WASHINGTON, May 14 (Reuters) — Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker said today that the Fed's targets for money and credit growth would allow for a "moderate" rate of economic growth.

Volcker said that the Fed's targets for money and credit growth were "designed to be consistent with a moderate rate of economic growth."

Norwegian Test Well Indicates Large Gas Strike

OSLO, May 14 (AP) — When a Shell test well at the Frigg field in the Norwegian North Sea struck oil, it also struck a huge gas reserve, officials said today.

The test well, which was drilled to a depth of 10,000 feet, struck oil at a depth of 8,000 feet and gas at a depth of 10,000 feet.

Japanese Imports Record Level

WASHINGTON, May 14 (Reuters) — Japanese imports to the United States reached a record level in April, according to U.S. Commerce Dept. figures.

Imports from Japan rose 3 percent in April to \$13.9 billion, from \$13.5 billion in March, up 67.6 percent from a year earlier, the Commerce Dept. said.

Iran to Sell Oil to China

TEHRAN, May 14 (Reuters) — The National Iranian Oil Co. has signed a contract to sell oil to China, company officials said, but declined to give the amount.

The contract is for a period of 10 years, with a total volume of 100 million barrels of oil.

20% GAIN WITH US BONDS

NEW YORK, May 14 (Reuters) — Some investors advanced 20% in one day. Are bonds of long maturity and low interest rates still a buy for capital gains? Will the dollar recover? Are German marks a buy with 9% yield? Are Dutch bonds with over 10% yield a good choice?

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Pricey 'Tombstone' Ads — Executive Recruitment, German-Style

By John Tagliabue

BONN (NYT) — In West Germany, as elsewhere, a young man looking for work as an auto mechanic can pick up the local newspaper and scan the help-wanted advertisements.

But what of the man whose ambition is to become, say, chairman of a machine-tool manufacturing company employing 5,000 workers? In West Germany, there are ads for him, too.

In the weekly weekend issue of one of the respected nationally read newspapers, such as *Frankfurter Allgemeine* or *Munich's Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, there are 50 to 100 pages of ads for chairmen of the board, managing directors, vice presidents and other top-level executives.

In appearance, the advertisements resemble "tombstone" ads in which brokerage houses announce placements of bond issues. A recent ad in a *Frankfurter* newspaper typically read: "To fill an executive vacancy, we seek an experienced vice president

with proven capabilities at the senior executive level. He will assume responsibility for several company divisions."

Such notices provide evidence of the current boom enjoyed by West Germany's executive-search firms. Yet some people doubt that the advertisements represent actual jobs that corporations are trying to fill. Critics hint that the ads are used instead for circumventing West German laws against out-and-out "headhunting," as executive recruiting is known.

Rarely does the ad name the company offering the job; usually it gives only the management consulting firm that placed the ad. Many observers feel the ads are placed by agencies to lure names of young management hopefuls into their files for future use.

Nonetheless, the ads are a plentiful source of revenue for major newspapers. A quarter-page ad in the Saturday issue of *Frankfurter Allgemeine* costs the equivalent of \$3,500.

A management squeeze at West German

companies, a result of excessive top-level dismissals during the recession of the mid-1970's, has led to the hiring boom. More and more of Germany's small-business men, who used to take their problems to an uncle rather than to a professional consultant, are now beating a path to management firms to find young executives.

The major clients are West Germany's 1.4 million small and medium-sized companies, while multinational corporations most often have large personnel departments and management training programs.

West German laws ban private employment agencies, granting instead a monopoly on employment placement to a federal employment office. In effect, this means that hiring firms can work only for clients seeking personnel, not for clients in search of jobs. Keeping files on prospective clients violates recently passed data-protection legislation.

People who run consulting firms say Europe's national boundaries and diverse legislation make it unnecessary to operate out-

side the law. Switzerland lets lucrative "headhunting" expeditions, undisputed by state surveillance, emanate from offices in Zurich or Geneva. Many Swiss-based firms are active in the German market.

But other consultants say they keep files on prospects and vary their methods, depending on the client and what he is shopping for.

"We have about 7,000 names, and sometimes we go right to our candidates," said the owner of one consulting firm. "Naturally, you're not supposed to make contact with applicants, but we take the stand that these are top executive jobs and you just can't leave things to chance."

Some consultants characterize that as nonsense. "There is nothing but wild speculation behind all that," said Joachim Weisse, a Berlin consultant for Kienbaum Unternehmensberatung, West Germany's largest management consulting firm. "It's a completely open market. For one thing, the ads are too expensive to be used that way. And for another thing, it's illegal."

Other consultants acknowledge using various methods.

"We have three different approaches: just the ad in the paper, the ad plus a look into our files and classic 'headhunting,'" said Wolfram Hatesaul, owner and manager of Personnel and Management Beratung. He worked for Kienbaum in the 1970s until he went into business for himself.

Mr. Hatesaul said that about 60 percent of his business came from ads, 30 percent from the mixed method and 10 percent from the direct approach. "If we have someone in mind, we just send him a copy of the ad as a hint," he said.

The main objective of management consultants today is to reduce the margin of error in executive placement. Many German managers leave their jobs within a year after they are hired.

"If a man earns \$45,000 or \$55,000, plus fringe benefits, that's going to cost the company that hires him about \$90,000," Mr. Hatesaul said.

Loan, Carter Endorsement Not Linked, Says Murdoch

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT) — Rupert Murdoch, publisher of *The New York Post*, denied yesterday any connection between the approval of a low-interest government loan to an Australian airline he controls and his newspaper's endorsement of President Carter's re-election.

However, Mr. Murdoch said he "regretted" having gone to the Export-Import Bank to negotiate for the loan on the same day that he had a private luncheon with President Carter, and that "in retrospect" he should have sent someone else to negotiate in his behalf.

"My luncheon with the president was totally unconnected to the Ansett purchase of Boeing aircraft and accompanying Ex-Im loan," he said in sworn testimony before the Senate Banking Committee.

"Neither at the luncheon nor at any other time — with the president or anybody else connected with the White House or the president's campaign — did I or anybody else representing Ansett discuss the purchase of Boeing aircraft or the Ex-Im loan," Mr. Murdoch declared.

Similar categorical denials were made by Robert Strauss, head of Mr. Carter's re-election campaign, and two other re-election campaign officials who testified yesterday.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., chairman of the Banking Committee, which has been investigating the loan, said after the second day of hearings that he still believed that there were an "incredible series of coincidences" that continued to "trouble" him, but that the committee had discovered no "documentary evidence" linking the luncheon meeting, the Post's endorsement of President Carter's re-election

three days later, and approval of a \$209 million loan to Ansett Airlines, which Mr. Murdoch controls.

"I am sorry that the coincidence of timing has created such misunderstanding," Mr. Murdoch told the Senate panel.

Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., asked whether Mr. Murdoch regretted the "appearance of conflict of interest" in the publisher's negotiations for concessional financing from a government agency while he was weighing the Post's important endorsement before the New York Democratic primary election.

"There was no conflict of interest here," Mr. Murdoch asserted. "It's in the eye of the beholder. I felt no conflict."

Mr. Murdoch also insisted that the terms offered by the Ex-Im Bank were not "extraordinary," and that the board of Ansett Airlines would have chosen to purchase Airbus jet aircraft unless the bank had offered 10-year financing at 8 percent interest.

He testified that he never discussed the loan with the president, but did tell Mr. Carter that The New York Post planned to endorse him in the presidential primary.

Mr. Murdoch's testimony was consistent with that of John Moore Jr., president and chairman of the Ex-Im Bank, who defended the bank's approval on Feb. 28 of a \$209 million loan to Ansett for the purchase of 18 Boeing jets at 8.1 percent interest.

"The Ex-Im loan proposal cannot be regarded as more favorable than the Airbus loan offer," Mr. Murdoch insisted to the committee.

Mr. Murdoch also said that the luncheon with President Carter had been arranged months before he had even purchased control of Ansett Airlines, and that he did not believe that anyone at the White House or the re-election committee knew that he had acquired an interest in Australia's largest private airline company.

Joe McCleary, head of President Carter's campaign in New York who helped arrange Mr. Murdoch's luncheon appointment, said he did not know that the publisher was also meeting that day with Ex-Im Bank to seek the financing.

Virtually all the Banking Committee members said they continued to be "disturbed" by the sequence of events, despite unanimous denials by witnesses of any impropriety.

CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for May 14, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
Amsterdam	1.772	4.502	116.10	47.10	0.227	1.624	118.73	25.178	
Berlin	3.823	45.265	16.16	1.822	3.47	16.235	17.26	5.138	
Frankfurt	1.771	4.501	116.09	47.09	0.226	1.623	118.72	25.177	
London (ex)	2.283			4.88	1.172	4.505	45.61	3.793	12.765
Munich	3.822	45.264	16.15	1.821	3.46	16.234	17.25	5.137	
New York	0.625	1.768	46.96	20.23	0.118	4.274	29.54	59.61	158.43
Paris	2.282			4.87	1.171	4.504	45.60	3.792	12.764
Zurich	1.603	3.779	127.74	39.981	0.171	4.312	35.731	29.487	
Brussels	1.294	0.413	2.267	5.86	1.173	3.777	42.31	2.239	7.852

(a) Sterling: 1.04 Irish L.
(b) Commercial franc: (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

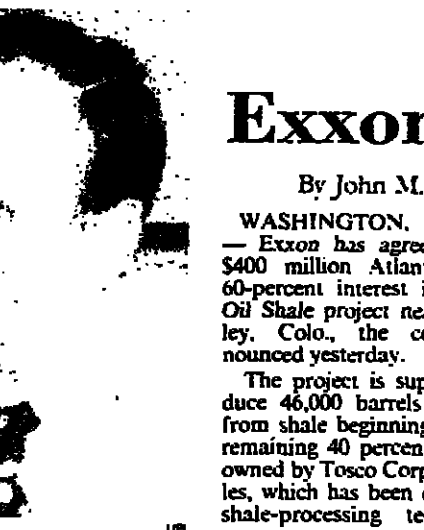
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Rupert Murdoch

Prices Advance Broadly on Big Board

NEW YORK, May 14 (Reuters) — Takeover issues and glamor and growth stocks led a broad advance of prices in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as investors continued to respond to falling interest rates.

Analysts said that falling interest rates made equity yields more attractive, particularly since investors expect interest rates to continue downward, though more slowly than recently.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.73 points to close at 819.62, advances led declines 2 to 1 as volume expanded to 41 million shares.

The market advance was not hindered much by news of a \$2-a-barrel increase in the price of crude oil by Saudi Arabia.

In takeover news, Liggett Group gained 1 1/4 to 6 1/2 before a trading halt.

Diamond International climbed 3 1/4 to 40 3/4. Cawston Ltd. began an offer for Diamond at \$45 a share but offered to drop the price to \$40 if Diamond's planned acquisition of Brooks-Scanlon goes forward.

Active Tosco jumped 3 1/4 to 24 1/4. It holds 40 percent of the Colony oil shale project in Colorado. Atlantic Richfield plans to sell its 60 percent colony stake to Exxon for up to \$400 million. Arco rose 1 1/4 to 8 1/4. U.S. automakers reported today

\$400-Million Price Tag

Exxon Buys Arco Shale-Oil Site

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, May 14 (WP) — Exxon has agreed to buy for \$400 million Atlantic Richfield's 60-percent interest in the Colony Oil Shale project near Grand Valley, Colo., the companies announced yesterday.

The project is supposed to produce 46,000 barrels of oil a day from shale beginning in 1985. The remaining 40 percent of Colony is owned by Tosco Corp. of Los Angeles, which has been developing oil-shale-processing technology for many years.

Exxon U.S.A. president Randall

Meyer said "the project will use the Tosco retorting process that Exxon and Arco believe is ready for commercial application." Exxon, which has scattered oil shale properties elsewhere in northwestern Colorado and is trying to consolidate them through exchanges with the federal government, has not experimented with oil shale technology in the past, a spokesman said.

Arco Vice Chairman William Kieschnick said the shale "should increase the likelihood that the project would proceed expeditiously and at the same time enable Arco to carry out other energy projects of its own in the near future."

Tosco president Morton Winston welcomed Exxon's entry. "The alliance of Tosco's oil-shale technology with Exxon's engineering and project construction capabilities promises an acceleration of the date for production of the oil shale reserves," Mr. Winston said.

The Colony approach to oil production involves heating the oil-bearing shale in a retort, or furnace, until the oil in effect is cooked out of the rock and then upgraded through limited refining.

The purchase price for Arco's share is contingent upon completing the project on schedule. If it is late, the price will be reduced, possibly by as much as \$100 million.

Japan Weighing Payment Of Iranian Oil-Price Rise

TOKYO, May 14 (Reuters) — The Japanese International Trade Ministry said it was still undecided whether to allow importers to pay \$35 a barrel for Iranian crude oil shipped in April before supplies were cut off.

Iran suspended shipments to Japan on April 21 when 12 importers, under orders from the ministry, refused to accept a price increase of \$2.50 a barrel retroactive from April 1, on the previous selling price of \$32.50.

The ministry said there are at present 10 million barrels of Iranian crude, shipped during the first 20 days of the month, in tankers off

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Japanese Imports Record Level

WASHINGTON, May 14 (Reuters) — Japanese imports to the United States reached a record level in April, according to U.S. Commerce Dept. figures.

Imports from Japan rose 3 percent in April to \$13.9 billion, from \$13.5 billion in March, up 67.6 percent from a year earlier, the Commerce Dept. said.

According to the Commerce Dept., imports from Japan in April were up 3 percent from a year earlier, the Commerce Dept. said.

Imports from Japan rose 3 percent in April to \$13.9 billion, from \$13.5 billion in March, up 67.6 percent from a year earlier, the Commerce Dept. said.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
Low					High					Low					High				
Stock	Low	High	Open	Close	Stock	Low	High	Open	Close	Stock	Low	High	Open	Close	Stock	Low	High	Open	Close
31 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	32 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	33 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	34 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
35 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	36 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	37 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	38 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
39 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	40 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	41 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	42 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
43 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	44 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	45 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	46 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
47 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	48 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	49 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	50 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
51 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	52 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	53 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	54 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
55 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	56 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	57 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	58 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
59 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	60 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	61 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	62 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
63 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	64 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	65 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	66 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
67 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	68 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	69 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	70 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
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75 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	76 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	77 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	78 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
79 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	80 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	81 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	82 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
83 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	84 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	85 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	86 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
87 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	88 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	89 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	90 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
91 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	92 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	93 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	94 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
95 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	96 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	97 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	98 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
99 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	100 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	101 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	102 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
103 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	104 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	105 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	106 Dow	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14

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